

REMARKS

Applicants have amended the independent Claims in an attempt to eliminate the objections to Claims 3, 5-6, 28-34, 36-39 and 41-45. If there are any charges associated with the inclusion of "new" independent Claims, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account 50-0510. An extra copy of pages 1 and 2 of this response is included.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection of Claims 4, 7 - 13 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as not sufficiently described in the specification. It appears that the Examiner has misinterpreted the teaching found in the specification. Claim 1 states that the invention relates to "A method for achieving client to server end to end security guarantees." In the present invention, a server embeds—at the site of a proxy— an application inside a secure coprocessor which will then perform the functions of a proxy without requiring modification to the client or the server. Claim 1 further states "...embedding a secure coprocessor for use as an agent of the client and/or server..." The "embedded secure coprocessor" is the antecedent basis or the entity which functions as the "agent;" generically speaking the "embedded secure coprocessor" is "means" which are designed to protect the interests of the client or the server." The "agent" found on page 7, line 5, refers to an external hostile element whose interests are contrary to the client; it does NOT refer to elements found in the system.

Applicants respectfully submit that the language of the specification and claims is clear to a person skilled in the art and that such person would be able to make or use the invention on the basis of reading the specification.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejection of claims 1, 26, 35 and 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Cashman, et al. (U.S. Patent 6,209,087).

Claim 1 defines the use of a secure coprocessor which is used to achieve end to end security guarantees in the protocol translation between client and server.

Cashman et al describes a method which uses a coprocessor to implement elements of the protocol translation process between client and server. Applicants use a coprocessor in their invention, but there is where the similarity ends. Applicants use a coprocessor in their invention to enforce the trust model between the client and the server. Applicants emphasize that there is no end to end security guarantee being maintained by the protocol translation process of Cashman.

The Examiner seeks to apply the Cashman et al. teaching to the wording of Applicants' Claim 1 by stating in the Official Action at page 3, paragraph 4, "Cashman discloses embedding a secure coprocessor (100) for use as an agent of the client (108) and server (107) employing a proxy (i.e. a network device) between the client and the server to provide connection links between the client and server (see fig.1, sheet 1), the coprocessor (100) acting as converter between at least one protocol the client (108) supports and at least one other protocol supported by the server (107),..." While some of these assertions made by the Examiner are correct, many of the assertions are inaccurate. The Examiner continues in the rejection, making a number of unwarranted assumptions upon which to base the rejections. The assumptions are unwarranted because the predicate for the assumptions is incorrect.

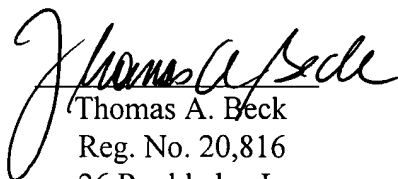
Applicants' objective is to use a secure coprocessor to perform protocol translation in a manner that preserves the end to end trust model between the client and server.

No prior art extant, including Cashman, et al., discloses this feature. The Examiner contends that Cashman et al. describe a method in which the coprocessor performs protocol translation which involves the translation of security protocols and thus this alleged teaching renders Claim 1 obvious. Applicants teach that the coprocessor is secure in the sense of being tamper-proof and is thus able to maintain the trust model between client and server. The method disclosed by Cashman et al. is not suitable for use as Applicants have disclosed and claimed since the Cashman, et al. coprocessor is not intended to be tamper proof and thus can not maintain the trust model.

The Claims now covers a "secure coprocessor" which explicitly means tamper resistant/ tamper-proof and the fact that the coprocessor is translating protocols while still maintaining the trust model between the client and server.

In view of the arguments and modifications to the claims, allowance of this case is warranted. Such favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,


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I certify that this amendment is being telefaxed to Examiner Jackson at (703) 305-0040 addressed to: *Assistant Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450*

Signature  Date: June 21, 2003

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